NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS EDITOR AND PROPRIETUR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF POLYON AND NASSAU S t the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current i York taken

THE DAILY HERALD, FOUR cooks per copy. Annual aubscription price \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents

per copy. Annual subscription price:-Three Copies.....

Postage five cents per copy for three months

\$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rotes male th WERELY HEREED the cheapest problecation in the country.

The BURGPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Five cer per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, 66 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage. The Cattronnia Epitton, on the 34, 13th and 28d of each amonth, at Sex cents per copy, or \$3 per annum

Appearances; to a fimited number, will be in in the Wester Henaup, and in the European and California

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impor ant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for. ay Our Former Course PONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTER

NO NOTICE taken of anenymous corresp do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- BAST LYNK

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .-- COLLEGE BAWS BOWERY THEATER, Bowery, -- REIVER OF THE MO BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, -Two Glants, Two DWARN, ALBINOZ, BARPINTS, &c. at all hours. The Bagic Cave-at II A. M., 5 and 7½ P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTERL HALL, 514 Broadway. -- Brundplay School Dances, &c. -- Miller and His Men. CAMPBELL MINSTRULS, 199 and 201 Bowers.-VARIS

AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 414 Broadway. -- BALLEYS, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklys. -- Bystoria WASHINGTON HALL, Brookign, E. D.-LADY

New York, Monday, Augustl, 5 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The army of General Grant has made no de for the past few days before Petersburg.

We have interesting details of the pursuit of the Goneral Early by General Speriden, from Winchester General Perly is said to have stated before he left Win chaster that he was wholly detached from General Lee' army, and had a kind of roving commission to go where he pleased, and that he would be back again within five

By the arrival of the Daited States mail ste yesterday from New Orleans we have very full details of the recent attack on the defences of Mobile by Admiral Farragut, showing that our wooden vessels not only subdued the forts, but the fron-clads of the enemy-in the wase of the robel ram Tennessee, which was compelled to urrender to one of our wooden thins. It was rumored to New Orleans, with what truth is not known, that eneral Beauregard had gone to the relief of Atlanta with wenty thousand men.

placing the border countles of this State, from Monroe to the line of Vermont, under the military command of General Green, in case there should be any demonstra-

The pirate Tallahassee has another account to render of herself. She captured and burned the pilothoat Wm. Beli, destroyed the ship Adriatic, from London, and put for passengers, three hundred in number, on board the Suliote, which she also captured and bonded for \$5,000. The privateer, who seems to have all things her own way-cotwithstanding the preparations made by the Navy Department to capture ber-was, at last accounts, Abreatoning to enter the barbor of New York

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A letter from Thurlow Weed, ostensibly in reply to the mani asto of hiesers. Wade and Davis is given in our tion seems to be to give the points of a silly letter from Gerr't Smi in to Jefence of Mr. Lincoln.

by a Borta of Aldermen have appointed a c. mustbee of three of their body to visit the Secretary of er, and arge upon our the justice of correcting the enroment for the draft in that city In a preamble and resolution recountly adopted by them they say it is alleged that is Brooklya twenty ex per cent of the popu-Jail o has been enrolled, while to other localities the per courage of corolmout is only twelve and a bail per cont. It was developed yesterday, in a coroner's investigaon, during a souffe in the Carberry Shades, on th nor of Aun and William streets, did not come to his was supposed, but from apoplery, and on this fact ap ing the man with whom he had the difficulty, who been accessed, was discharged from custody.

A Chres Crry-"Mayon Gunther's Capriage S on THE WAY."-The streets of our city are new a miracle of oleanliness and comfort, free From dust, in despite of the long drought, and challerning the admiration of every visitor. The tone and soap boiling and the slaughter Broase huisances, however, still continue un abated in certain sections, and ere the only interniabes on the general good order and good. nder of our thoroughtares. Can nothing in since Mayor Gunther to convene the Board of Health for the abstement of these evils? It is on him the sale responsibility must rest for these disgraceful and disquesting pestitence breeders, our City Inspector having done hie best for their abatement, and the Board of Health, it is well known, holding itself ready. If convened by the Mayor, to take prompt and proper action in the premises. Let Mayor Canther examine the incremed mortality lists In the districts affected by these nuisences, and he can heaftate no longer. Within their baleful stmosphere the health even of the strongest man suffers rapid deterioration, while little children die off as fast as little lambs whose dams have got the murrain.

WHERE IS SECRETARY FRESENDEN!-Not at Washington. Not at the Treasury Department. Not attending to our financial affairs. But he somewhere in Maine, enjoying picnics and clambakes, and talking about resigning, and consulting with Morrill, of Vermont, his prohable successor. See our Portland correspon-

An Armistice and Convention of States The Effects at Home and Abroad. Modern war is not a mere buildog fight, in which the combatants rend and main each other until one of them is totally exhausted or some humane bystander interferes and chokes them off. War is now the ally of diplomacy. It is simply a display of force, in order to secure a certain object. It is the last and the strongest argument advanced to convince an When civilized people carry on war they pause at every stage to observe and consider the effect which their martial logic has upon their adversaries. At the least sign of weakness or of yielding they again bring up their verbal arguments and try to secure satisfactory settlement. If they succeed, the war ends. If they fall, the war goes on to another stage. If the parties are so evenly matched that neither can obtain any marked advantage in the field the result is a compromise. Those of our readers who have atten tively watched the progress of the Crimean the Italian and the Danish wars will recall this systematic combination of fighting and diomacy.

Now, we claim to be a civilized nation, and to conduct our wars in a civilized manner. The war of 1812 and the Mexican war were certainly thus conducted; but during the present war we have not yet had any recourse to diplomacy. On the contrary, this imbecile administration has set its foot down upon any attempt to negotiate with the rebels. President Lincoln fears, doubtless, that such an attempt would be regarded as an endorsement of the peace party and a recognition of the inde pendence of the confederacy. How groundless such fears are is evident from the fact that ne gotiation is now a part of war. For example. if the President could make any proposition which the rebel people would approve, and the rebel leaders reject, he would divide and weaken the enemy more than by a hundred victories in the field. If, by a conference with leading rebels, the President could end the war and restore the Union at once, he would show himself a greater man than if he carried on his campaigns until every Southern soldier slept under the sod. This is the only true view of war. Any other view of it degrades it to the level of a combat between wild beasts. Thus it is that truces and armistices and conventions have come to be regarded as legitimate war measures. They are, of course, designed to end in peace; but so all civilized war is designed to end in peace. When, therefore, we urge upon the President to offer an armistice of six months and call a convention of States, we urge it as a war measure, and we regard it as the best war measure yet brought

Should such an offer be made by the Presi dent to the rebels, one of two things must happen: the offer will be accepted or rejected Suppose it to be rejected, what would follow The peace party of the North would be deprived of their rallying cry, and forced to declare themselves for the Union or for the rebels at once. Then Jeff. Davis and his clique would be confronted by the indignant people of the South and acoused of refusing to listen to what we had to propose, just as the indignant people of the North now accuse President Lincoln of refusing to listen to what the rebels have to say. Finally, the governments of Europe would be compelled to acknowledge that the South is in the wrong, and European diplomate would not hesitate to declare this unreservedly. We ask candid and careful consideration for these statements. We repeat, that the con sequences of a rejection of our proposition the rebel leaders would be the destruction of the peace party at the North, the encouragement of intestine divisions at the South, and the withdrawal from the rebels of the sympathies of Europe. Would the capture of Atlanta, or even the capture of Richmond have more beneficial results? Must there not be some merit in a proposal which would give us so much advantage even if rejected? We put these questions to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. We put them to the loyal people everywhere. We waive all political issues and party interests, and present this subject from a national point of view. Let the administration so regard it, and they will see that we have everything to gain and nothing to lose, even if our proposal be rejected by Jeff. Davis.

leaders accepted the armistice and agreed to the convention of States. In that event, the Union would either be restored of the war renewed. Accept the latter hypothesis, and what then? Why we should resume the contest with armies reorganized and reinforced. We should feel ourselves more clearly in the right, and should put the Southern people more clearly in the wrong. We should be convinced that the Southern ultimatum was inadmissible, and no man at the North would ever dare to raise his voice in defence of "the wayward sisters." The South, on the contrary would be weakened. Our blockade, main tained throughout the armistice, would prevent them from receiving supplies. Their soldiers, having again tasted of some of the blessings of peace, would not be willing to continue the war on the basis of Southern inde pendence, which means a Jeff. Davis despotism. They now think that they are fighting for rights of which we have sought to deprive them: but during a six months' armistice they would learn better. The moral effect in Earope would also be immensely in our favor. When the war reopened we should find half of the seceded States upon our side. North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Notthern Alabama would certainly be. The fire in the Southern beart would be only lukewarm. Still holding all our present points of vantage, we would recommence bostilities with larger armies. with a more united people, with greater vigor and with surer guarantees of success. Ob-

Suppose, on the other hand, that the rebel

con Conference. The stronger party always gains by such pauses in the combat. Thus far we have taken the worst possible view of our suggestion. We have suppened our proposal rejected, or, if accepted, resulting only in a renewal of the war. Now, we appeal to every reasonable man whether, in its wors phases, the proposal would not be of incalculaole benefit to our cause. But there is a brighter side. We believe that Jeff. Davis would be obliged to accept our proposition, and that a convention of States would result in immediate reunion. We believe that Lincoln would recede from his unconstitutional ultimatum of abolition, and that Jeff. Davis would cease his silly bombast about Southern independence We believe that representatives of the North and South could not meet without fraternizing,

like the saldiers on plaket duty, or like Gree.

serve how quickly Prussia forced Donmark to

peace after the recent armistice and the Lou-

tey and Sanders at Niagara Fatts. With a restored Union, prosperity would once more bless the land. If any bad blood remained on either side it would soon disappear, or be purged by a foreign war. With a combined veteran army of over a million of men, and a fleet more powerful than that of any European Power, we could order France from Mexico, Eugland from Canada, and Spain from Cuba, and enforce our orders if they were not obeyed. The American continent would then belong to Americans. The President at Washington would govern the New World, and the glorions dreams and prophecies of our forefathers would at length be realized. We insist that President Lincoln shall dispassionately consider all this He tried the great war measure of the rad!cals—the emancipation proolamation—and it has failed. Now let him try the great war measure we have recommended. It has certainly these advantages over all others: that it cannot fail entirely, and that it will inestimably benefit the President and the country. whether it partly falls or wholly succeeds.

TANMANY HALL AND THE OTHER FAC TIONS-LAST CHANCE FOR THE "OLD WAM" TO REGAIN ITS PRESTIGE.-As the time approaches in which our local democratic organizations are to select their candidates for county and other offices we again hear rumors of bargains to be made between this little clique and that for the disposition of the loaves and fishes to their particular adherents. "Though a fool be brayed in mortar, or even in the best Roman cement. as the good book says, "yet will he not learn wisdom." Ever since Mr. Fernando Wood, on his being turned out of Tammany, organized the rebellious forces of Mozart Hall, this trade of creating fresh democratic organizations for personal purposes has been increasing, each new "machine" being the mere pocket piece o some greedy demagogue, who has used it to enforce the concession to himself of some importunate demand. So far was this carried that at length the patience of the democratic masses became exhausted, and last year, by great popular uprising in the municipal election, they declared that no more of this miserable buckstering would be allowed, and that, though the leaders of this or the other clique might bargain and sell to their heart's content, the people would refuse to allow their votes to be " delivered over under any baronins of the kind

We have now four general democratic or ganizations in the city and county, all claiming to represent the people. There is Tammany Hall, the old traditional organization of the democratic party of Manbattan Island. There is Mozart Hall proper, which is the personal trading capital of the brotlers Benjamin and Fernando Wood. There is the McKeon machine, a mere agglomeration of soreheads and political moodles, the refuse and offscouring of the Tammany and Mozart factions; and lastly, there is a "New Mozart" organization, of which Mr. Luke Cozans is believed to be sole patentee and proprietor, this last machine being probably a mere "wedge of difference" intro duced by certain astate Tammany managers to weaken the forces and distract the attention of

the brothers Ben and Fernando. Under this state of facts the course for the Tammany managers to pursue is clear and honorable, if their courage be only equal to the occasion. Let them stand aloof from all bargain and sale" with other factions, and let them nominate a straight ticket of the very best and strongest men, irrespective of cliques, that they can find in the whole country. The men to be selected must not be old party backs. nor men who stand upon the record as having had corrupt affiliations with the republican lobby. They must be men fresh from the people-new names in politics, but not new to the popular ear, and with antecedents entitling them to public respect and confidence. With such a ticket, pure and simple, put in the field by ganizations would "gnaw a file" in attempting to resist its election. Tammany would again resome her place as the honored and tensted leader of the democratic party of our grea national metropolis-her "Big Spring" bubbling with purer and more plenteous waters than ever beretofore, and her wiskinkees, sachems, sagamores and braves again rejoicingfor the first time during many years in a re accession of popular power, respect and con-

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE PRIVATEERS .-The Navy Department has been solicited times without number to have a special squadron stationed at the principal seaports to the northward of Cape Henry, whose sole duty it would be to be in readiness to go in search of the privateers who periodically visit our coast The usefulness of such a supplemental force must be apparent to every one but the dunderheads of the Department, insamuch as it would reader privateering in our immediate neighborbood not only bazardous, but next to impos

The history of the past operations of the Alabama, Florida and Tacony, and the present daring performances of the Tallabassee, call for the employment of such a squadron. Eng land, in times of peace, maintains a large coast guard, and does not feel safe without it, and it is time that the Navy Department should wake up to the importance of similar precautionary

The time may come when two or three rebel privateers, commanded by bold and enterprising officers, will dash into the harbor of New York or Boston and inSict damage with impunity upon us to the amount of several millions. The shame and humiliation of such an occurrence would be even worse than the loss. Mr. Ericsson's harbor defence rafts are not in our immediate vicinity; so we cannot expect them to help us, and we doubt if they could do much if they were here. Our merchants and citizens demand of the Navy Department protection for our commerce and our barbors. Congress has voted all that was required to afford us ample protection; but the profligate waste of the public money and the imbecility of the head of the Department leave us at the mercy of a single rebel privateer, and this within less than one hundred wiles of the largest naval station that we possess.

Our mercantile community ore fortly in censed by this last piratical raid, and express themselves in the most ludigmant terms against the imbecility, stupidity and want of forethought of Mr. Welles and his Assistant Secretary, who has too many private matters of his own to attend to to enable him to devote proper attention to the business of the Department. It is time that an end should be put to this state of things. The country is boroughly sick and disgusted with it

In another column we give the from our own correspondent, of the battle at Mobile—a magnificent success for our navy in the Gulf, in which the Old Salamander, in his wooden ship, appears with even more than usual splendor. Four iron-clads and fourteen wooden ships have by this fight overcome the better part of the defences by which the rebel government supposed it had enabled Mobile to defy all our attempts. Regarded theoretically, the defences at the entrance to Mobile harbor were perfect, and any one versed in the theories of fortification and gunpery could see at a glance that it would be nere madness to attempt that harbor. All entrance was closed except the entrance by channels that were absolutely under the heavy guns of Forts Morgan and Gaines-forts that the enemy had had three years to put in order. But even theorists will suppose that a ship might go past the fire of the forts and get le, and so, for the reception of such a ship the defenders of Mobile provided an iron clad ram, the Tennessee, and two or three little gunboats. The Tennessee was to run down he one or two of our ships that got past the forts, and the little boats were to pick up the prisoners and the pieces.

Admiral Parragut appears to be so stupid man that he couldn't see how perfect these defences were. He seems to entertain his own opinions with such an absurd tenacity that it is probable he would have actually taken his ships up Charleston barbor-if he had ever been permitted to get anywhere near it-just to find out whether or no it is so strong as the rebels have told us it is. In this Mobile business he rems to have fancied that, while the theory was splendid for the enemy, the practice might he a little the other way, and he just tried it. He led his eighteen ships, in couples, up under the guns of Fort Morgan. He was determined to get nine ships Inside the barbor, if no more-As the event proved, the forts did bim no great damage. One Monitor was blown up by a torpedo and one wooden ship was badly damaged-according to programme-by the rebel ram. But he destroyed the enemy's fleet, com pelled the surrender of one large fort and the destruction of some smaller dependent defences, and Mobile harbor is in our possession If the city is worth a fig to us he can take that

The capture of New Orleans was a great poblevement; but we are of opinion that the success at Mobile quite eclipses it in splendor, both because the enemy had laid more street on the defences of this place, and because they had the experience that the former battle gave them of the old hero's style. Welles had better not let Farragut get anywhere near to Wilmington, because it is not much stronger than Mobile, and the old fellow might take that too.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE DRAFT-OUR

QUOTA-SETMOUR, STANTON AND THE SMALL FRY OF THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.-Gov. Seymour erote to Stanton that the quota of New York for the next draft was excessive. Stanton sent the letter to Fry to ask what he should say to that troublesome fellow, Seymour. Fry there apon immediately informed Stanton that Seymour must be a fool. Fry seems to faucy that, as he superintended the enrolment and arranged the quota, it is very impertinent for any one to say that the quota is not right. He even supposes that he has a right to be a little impatient if any one else pretends to knowledge upon any subject at all. This is all that there s in all the correspondence that has been pub l'shed about our quots. It does not, of course, touch the difficulty, and the fact remains that New York has a just right to suppose that there is an intention to oppress her by this draft. It is generally supposed that tweety States are engaged in the war to support the government. From these twenty States the government requires five hundred thousand men, and it requires the one State of New York certainly seems to give great importance to New York; but we do not think that New York has an importance in the councils of the nation and in the management of the war at all proportionate to it. We as sert that the enrolment must be excessive, and the government tells us that if it is we must correct it. Not only is the enrolment known to be excessive by reason of the vast number of allens resident here, but It is notorious, and bas been shown, that the business men and nechanics in this city are all enrolled twiceonce at their business establishments or places of labor, and once at their homes. Yet the United States government goes on in stupidity, and assumes that it must go on until some State functionary, or perhaps the man in the moon, can convince its agents that they are in error. Who can souvince Fry that there is any little patter worth knowing that he does got know! He says that Seymour's comparison of ten Couressional districts to New York with ten in Massachusotts is unfair, because the New York districts are densely peopled, while the others are not. Did Fry ever hear that Congressional districts were very different in geographical extent, and were arranged with a view to equality in population? This idea that the States must correct the government errors or suffer by them is not one calculated to maintain agreeable relations between the general and State governments. Indeed, our system seems to require that in important matters like this the government should take all puins to convince the people that it is right before it acts masnuch as the fathers of the republic have taught that the people ought to resist when they only believe that they are wronged.

PERU DETERMINED UPON REPARATION OR WAR. The Peruvian government cannot get over it esentment at the seizure of the Chinche Islands by the Spanish Admiral Piozon, or the aughty demands of the Spanish Minister Ma zarredo, for the immediate delivery of Peruvian subjects obnoxious to Spain, and evinces determination to go to war at all rists, anless Spain at once surrenders the Chinche Islands, restores the Peruvian transport which

was seized by the Spanish men-of-war, makes a suitable spology for her conduct and salates the Peruvian flag. When all this is done, and not till then, will Peru tisten to any demand which Spalo may make as regards those Spanish subjects murdered in Para. Should the Spanish government conclude to retain the Chincha Islands, there are evidences that Pern will not wait till Spain has re-enforced her feet; but will actually commence a war the deems necessary to repair her wounded

There can be no doubt that were Peru to undertake this unequal struggle she would meet with aminipage from her sister republics.

and more especially from Chile. They might not openly esponse the chase of Feru, but would most likely edopt a neutrality dome-what in the ctyle of that of England towards this country. Spain would find such a contest s great burthen. Owing to the distance, the expenses of this war would soon exhaust the but sparsely supplied treasury of ber Catholic Mujesty. Should Peru be defeated, Spain might expect to find the whole of the Central and South American republics banded against her as a result, while to be defeated by Peru would cover ber with ridicule and deprive ber of the prestige gained by her contest with Morocco, and her late successes in San Domingo. The position is a difficult one for Spain, and it may be that it is the knowledge of this fact which causes the Peruvian government evince so much pluck and determination. Be that as it may, the question must soon be settled, as Peru seems determined to obtain satisfaction or go to war.

The Late Collision on the Washington

The collision on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad, a few days since, appears, from all that we can gather, to have been due prima rily to the false and niggardly policy of the company in not completing a double track between the two cities a work that ought never to have been left undone one moment after its necessity became obvious; and this necessity has been glaring for twenty years past.

The conduct of the State of Maryland in regard to this road has, from the very start, been as blameworthy as that of the company to whom the franchise was granted—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, presided over by the American railroad king, John W Garrett. The State exacted one-fifth of the fare on every passenger transported on the road between the two cities as a bonus for the charter. The fare for many years was two and a ball dollars, of which the State got fifty cents. It is now one and a half dollars, of which the State receives thirty cents. The receipts from this source, which are nothing more than a poll tax on the foreign travel through the State, are so large that the Constitutional Convention now sitting at Annapolis, refuses to allow the State's interest in this tax to be alienated under any conditions whatever, though it has provided for the sale of all other works in which the State is an owner.

So long, therefore, as the State refused to relax its grasp upon the revenues of this road the company has been centent to work it on one track and at the least expense. Several attempts have been made to induce the State to release its hold upon them, but in vain, and the company has only been driven by the im mense increase of business upon the line to build a second track at all, which is done as far as Annapolis Junction from Baltimore, and is slowly progressing from the Junction to Washington. The policy of the company in holding back so long from completing this double track cannot be justified upon any plea of self-interest, for the more the State would e benefited, still more would the company be; but there is no use in arguing against the stubbornuess of prejudice which parrow and contracted views of things beget.

We have said that the collision, by which two men were burried into eternity and the lives of hundreds of others endangered, was owing primarily to the want of a double track from Annapolis Junction to Washington. Had there been such a track, of course there would have been no collision. This needs no demonstration, and there is no just excuse either for the State or the company in neglecting this work so long. On the contrary, every reason was in avor of its baving been built long ago.

Now for the particulars that led to the catas rophe. It seems that Mr. Taylor, the conducor of what is called the forty-five minutes past four o'clock P. M. commutation train from Washington to Baltimore, has been for some months past required to make the distance from intervening points, in time to meet the Baltimore thirty miantes past three o'clock P. M. train at the Junction. He has many times remonstrated with the company's authorities against the brevity of the time allowed bim, and told them he apprehended some day a collision; and it has only been by the skin of his teeth that be has been able for months past to make his time. The authorities at last gave him six minutes more time to make his distance in; but even this was too limited for certainty and security. The commutation passengers have been trying to get this train out back to its old hour of fifteen minutes past four P. M .- a much better hour for them-but in vain, though no good reason appears for refusing the application.

On the day of the collision, some say that the time of arrival for the Washington train had expired, by the watch of Mr. Hoover, the conductor, in which case he had a right to the track. Others say Mr. Hoover started four minutes before the time was out, owing to a discrepancy in the times of the watches of the two conductors. Both conductors have been on the road for many years, and are deservedly esteemed. Mr. Hoover has lost his position; and this act of the company would seem to in dicate he was in fault. How easily all this would have been obviated by the completion of a double track. Poor Gross, the baggage master-a most esti-

mable man and faithful employe of the com-

pany for many years—had just put down the brake, at the signal of the whistle, and stepped to the edge of the platform to look out, when the two cars between which he stood came together with a terrible crash, and caught him about the hips between the iron hand rails that project a few inches from the ends of each There he stood, wedged and jammed, but still breathing. 'On the other edge of the same platform was lying Michael Sullivan, a discharged three years volunteer of the Eighteenth Indiana, just on his way home. He was crushed to a jelly between the two cars and instantly killed. In a moment a hundred hands, working near by, on the second track, rushed to the score, and by the sid of two or three hundred colored soldiers on the train the care were rolled back, and poor Gross was released from his vice to breathe his last in the next hour. Had the trains been running at full speed there is no telling what might have been the loss of life. This road, it must be said to the credit of the

company, has been worked with its single track or the thirty years it has been in operation with less acoldents on it than on any other road of the kind in the Union; but the time has been slower and the detentions greater. We may hope new that Garrett, the railroad king, will stir his stumps, and put such a force on the unflyinhed track of this road as will complete it the blower as Nobel but, of the kind in the Union; but the time has been

at once, and without unnecess of delay. The impationce of Congress, if the don-le track is not done by December, will be hard to be

The truth is, the government of the United States has been dereliet to its duty in not causing four tracks to be built between Baltimore and Washington the first year of the war as a military necessity; and the company been more than dereliet in not doing it themselves. Two double tracks are none too many between those two cities. There is no want of funds for finishing this road, for we learn that the receipts of the company for the first five months of this year from the government alone were two millions. Las them shell out, therefore, and give the nation a double track all the way to Washington.

A LETTER PROM GERRIT SMITH. Gerrit Smith has published a letter in reply to the manife of Wade and Winter Davis. It is a very queer, contradictory epistle, likely to do Li great deal more harm than good, and not very table to Mr. Smith's Intelligence or hi

He begins by saying that he conmanifesto "a strongly reasoned and instructive paper;" but he "regrets its appearance." He says that Lincoln is "an able, h man." but adds that he "has fallen into grave errors," and "has not always kept himself with in the sphere of his office."

Then Gerrit Smith states that New York and Philadelphia are more disloyal than Richa and Atlanta. Here are his words:-"Why, we have immeasurably more to fear from the everwarring disloyalty of New York and Philadelphia than from the swords and guns of Rich mond and Atlanta." If this be true Grant, and Sherman are obviously besieging the wrong cities, and ought to turn their cannon upon us

Then Mr. Smith wanders off to the case of the people, against General Dix, and criticises the ecent decision of Judge Russel. What has this to do, pray, with the Wade and Davis pretest? Of General Dix be says:-"His jurisdiction is as ample and absolute as that of Sherman before Atlanta or Grant before Richmond." Is it? When was martial law declared in Gotham? When were our citizens transformed into an army under command of Dix!

Mr. Smith then goes on to declare that he "honors the good intentions of President Lincoln," but does not approve of his lack of nerve and his slowness. Mr. Smith states that 'there is a great deal of truth" in the Wade-Davis manifesto; but he don't want the truth published. He concludes by remarking that the eve of the Presidential election is not the time to be making an issue with Mr. Liucoln in regard to either his real or supposed errors." Then when is the time? Is it after he is reelected and we have lost the power to correct his errors by removing him? We fear that, in writing this silly, contradictory and ridiculous letter. Gerrit Smith has imitated and rivalled Dogberry.

THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.-The Gazetta &

Venezia, an official Austrian journal, makes the statement that if the diplomatists in London failed to effect anything the sovereigns who met at Kissingen were more fortunate. At that conference they extended to each other the hand of friendship, and made a compact for mutual assistance. They do not, asserts the journal in question, desire to encrosoh es the legitimate rights of others, but will defend their own, in order that the treaties may not be a dead letter. This renewal of friendship between the three Northern Powers and the menbers of the Germanic Confederation is, according to the semi-official organ we are referring to, one of the most remarkable and significant circumstances of our day-it alone being able to cope with the spirit of revolution which is now rife throughout Europe. The alliance is not against France, says the journal nor any influence will be felt by all alike. At present neither of the Northern Powers can be attacked with impunity. There is no "Holy Alliance," but simply a bond of unity between Austria, Russia and Prussia ("Call a rose by any other name," &c.). which will increase the nower of each of these great nations. They can no longer be isolated and destroyed.

The above, which is the substance of a semiofficial article, is certainly directed against Italy; but as the journal publishing it is Austrian it may be concluded that the wish fathered the thought, and that hence less importance is to be attributed to this menace than would otherwise merit. Still there seems but little doubt that this new Holy Alliance has been consummated. That its nower will be very great should Denmark be incorporated Germany none can doubt. Whether these facts will draw France and England closer remains to be seen; but there can exist little doubt that it will cause Italy and France to become allied more strongly than ever. Napo'eon will understand that the gid of Italy will become necessary to him as a balance against the preponderance of the Holy Allia toand we shall doubtless see him making such concessions to England's pride as will inducher to join heartily with France and Italy; else the future of Europe must be in a great mesure swayed by the three Northern Powers which have banded together, with the evident purpose of staying the influence and power of France more especially. It is a matter of doubt whether the Allies, conscious of the increased strength, will be content to remain pencefully in statu quo. The probabilities are that this very alliance will hasten the general European war it was intended to retard.

The Park Yesterday-Further Done The storm of Saturday night and Sonday morning bad

be effect of cooling the air and freshening the vegetal te of the Park. Several thousand persons visited tim grounds yeasorday, and although the thermometer raved bigher of the Carino than on Saturday the atmosphere was the pleasanter and the victors less oppresses with

oon, by James Odell, Ere, of Fordham, West-test, R. T. rot ded cage, from Master Willie Clarke, et

(a), male and lemme,
New York.
One stone tdof, mid to be intended as a represent a devil. or evil spirit, from Guatemale, present a yerly rade and quains specimes of Courtal scuppure, and gives evidence of the condition of among the Guatemala Indiane.